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EVERY SUIT INDIVIDUAL—NO
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"Breathe there a man with soul so
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That on a plank he'd lie.

Who would not rest on a wire bed
Just let him only tryBailey's R. & V. P. wire spring
With a soft and downy topIt's the one, the only real thing
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REPAIR to WIRE BEDS

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No Charge for Cartage.

BEDS DELIVERED THE SAME DAY.

KAPEA IS
GUILTYBrought Back From
London He
Confesses."Oh, I'm guilty and have come back
to take my medicine. If they want to
put me in prison, or hang me, or take
me out and drown me, or—well, I sup-
pose I'll have to take what I get. I
will plead guilty."So said Henry S. Kapea, the young
Hawaiian, and former trusted clerk of
the Hawaiian Trust & Investment
Company, who absconded about a year
ago with valuable securities of the
company, valued at about \$4,000. Kapea
had just ended a trip around the world,
half of which was done in secret and
under assumed names, the other half
being as a prisoner in charge of Deputy
Sheriff Henry Vida, who went to Lon-
don for him. Kapea paced up and
down the corridor of the police station,
thoughtful and sad-faced, but his face
lighted up when he saw old-time
friends, and the newspaper men were
received with smiles. To them the
young Hawaiian willingly told the
story of his travels. On a table near
him was an English cloth bag con-
taining all the belongings he has—all
that remains of the \$4,000 he stole.Kapea does not mince words in talk-
ing of himself. "Stole" is a word he
freely uses in discussing his own case.
The only moral he drew was that "my
sins found me out.""Say, it makes me laugh to read in
the big newspapers away from here
that I stole \$20,000,000 and gave cham-
pagne suppers, etc.," said Kapea,
chuckling at the remembrance. "I wish
I had that much, but look at me—I
haven't a penny to my name, and I
didn't have when I was arrested.""Oh, I saw the story you wrote about
me when I left Honolulu and sailed
away in the China," said Kapea,
nodding his head to the Advertiser re-
porter. "I saw all that was said about
me and how I left Honolulu and stowed
away. Well, I didn't exactly do
that. I paid my way there. At Yoko-
hama I located some copies of the Ad-
vertiser and read all about myself.
How did I leave Japan? Well—I left
there all right. Yes, I left on a Ger-
man S. S. line. All this talk about my
giving champagne dinners in Sicily and
in the Mediterranean—that makes me
laugh. I was short of money I tell you.""When I got to London I was not
very rich. Then I began to feel that
my sins were finding me out. I didn't
see anybody from Hawaii over there.
Then I went from bad to worse finan-
cially, and finally I didn't have any-
thing left.""One day I was playing billiards,
hoping to win some money, when a
man tapped me on the shoulder and
told me he had a warrant for my ar-
rest. I asked him what for and he
said it was something about money. I
told him he had the wrong man, but
he said I could explain all that to the
magistrate. Well, I went along with
him to Bow street where I was charg-
ed and then went to Brixton jail.""Then, finally, I heard that an offi-
cer was coming from Honolulu to
take me back? I wondered who it
might be. When I got into court I
wondered whether it would be High
Sheriff Henry, or Billy Rawlins, or
Sam Leslie, or Charley Chillingworth,
but when I saw Henry Vida in the
room I knew he was the one sent after
me.""We had a pretty good trip across
the Atlantic on the Cedric and in New
York I was taken to a jail—not the
Tombs—I don't remember what it was.
Then I saw big stories about me in
the New York papers, with big head-
lines, how I had stolen \$20,000,000. I
didn't care so much about that over
there, because nobody knew me. Then
Henry took me on the train and we
came straight across to San Francisco.
We only stopped in Chicago long
enough to change cars.""Say, that story in the San Fran-
cisco paper that Henry Vida took me
to a room in the Occidental Hotel, to
keep me away from people, was a fake.
Henry got that put in the papers, but
I was taken to a place they called
the Tanks. Looks just like a tank,
too. I yelled to the keeper there, not
to turn the water on me.""When we got to Honolulu this
morning I could see people on the dock,
squinting up at the deck and at me,
and then pointing at me saying 'That's
Kapea there, that's the man that stole
all that money,' and so on.""But I'm back home now and am
glad I'm here. I want to face the
music." Kapea admitted to having
stolen as much as \$500, the amount
named in the extradition papers. He
says he will plead guilty.Kapea says he has lost flesh, but he
is much stouter than when he fled
from Honolulu. He is pleasant-spoken,
but whenever he is alone his face sad-
dens, and he becomes nervous.Kapea said he tried to keep pace
with the local news and at one city
subscribed to the daily Advertiser get-
ting a receipt for \$5 therefor, but he
never saw a copy of it afterwards.
Kapea said he sent the story to Hono-
lulu signed by Henry Kalani Kent-
well, saying he was tired of his lonely
existence and wanted to be taken.Deputy Attorney General Peters
spent some time with Kapea yesterday
morning inquiring for the names of the
places Kapea visited between here and
London, but the young man for some
reason was reticent on this point.

JOHN M'GUIRE CUT WIDE SWATH

(Continued from page 1.)

put the bars up against Japanese. The Secretary of the Federation,
Mr. Frank M. Morrison, supplemented this statement with the in-
formation that the Federation is already conducting a campaign
through its unions over the country to influence members of Con-
gress to vote for a Japanese exclusion act.The two federation officials made these statements in connec-
tion with a conversation about the visit here some weeks ago of
John McGuire of Honolulu. It seems that McGuire stopped over
here, while he was en route from Honolulu to Philadelphia, where
he is now residing. "They froze McGuire out at Honolulu," said
Mr. Morrison, "and he has gone to Philadelphia to earn his living.
He has a sister there, and his present address is 815 East Ontario
street. He came here to talk with us about labor questions in Ha-
waii, and went over the history of the struggle there to secure more
Oriental labor. The sugar plantations are in control of everything
on the Islands. Some of the labor officials out there were disposed
to side with the planters. They were honest about it, we suppose,
for most labor men are honest in their convictions. But McGuire
could not agree with them. We do not want more Orientals in
those Islands or anywhere else where white men have to work. We
do not want their customs. They may be well enough in Japan.""McGuire told us that the shipment of Japanese laborers to the
mainland was always accompanied by the importation of more Ja-
panese from their own country. If 6000 Japs were taken to Oxnard
county, California, for instance, 6000 more came pretty soon from
Japan to take their places and to work under contract. In Califor-
nia they are displacing the Mexicans who are working very cheaply
and are satisfied, each Mexican being content to work on wages
that will enable him to keep a cow and have an adobe hut. McGuire
also assured me that white men would work in the cane fields of
Hawaii, if the sugar planters would pay them sufficient wages. He
said the difficulty was that the planters would not pay living wages
for white men, which, of course, would be less than what would be
considered living wages here on the mainland, especially in Califor-
nia, where the Mexicans work for little money."In reply to other questions, Secretary Morrison said that Mc-
Guire did not recommend any specific measure for enactment by
Congress, but that he simply talked over the Hawaiian situation as
he (McGuire) saw it. "The effect of his visit," Mr. Morrison added,
"was only to re-enforce the program that the Federation has
already mapped out to press Congress for the enactment of a Japa-
nese exclusion law." This was borne out by President Gompers,
who came into the room during the conversation with Mr. Morrison.
"We had been in correspondence with McGuire," said Mr. Gompers,
"before he came to Washington. He is one of the men who have
kept us informed about labor matters in the Islands for some time.
I was out of town the day he called and he talked with Mr. Mor-
rison. There was a lot of things he could tell better than he could
write. He went over the history of the labor situation out there
and also went into the special and technical phases. His words only
served to re-enforce our position. Much that he told us was by no
means new. It is not our intention now, and was not before he
called, to press any legislation specially with reference to Hawaii,
but to press legislation covering the entire territory under the sov-
ereignty of the United States."These statements by Mr. Gompers and Mr. Morrison were
somewhat in variance with what McGuire said after his conference
with the latter, as he declared to the Associated Press that the Fed-
eration proposed to bring the matter of Japanese immigration to
the Hawaiian Islands before Congress for some action.

GOMPERS ON LABOR SITUATION.

President Gompers spoke with considerable emphasis about
the general labor situation in Hawaii. He said he had received
copies of the Pinkham report; in fact, had received two copies of it,
and had read it carefully. Mr. Gompers added: "I have gone
patiently over the volume of arguments and evidence presented by
both sides of the labor controversy in the Hawaiian Islands. I have
never been in Hawaii, but I believe I understand the conditions there
very thoroughly. I have visited Cuba and Porto Rico, and other
tropical and semi-tropical zones where labor questions are import-
ant. There may be a difference of a few degrees in temperature,
but the social and economical problems are much the same. The
effect upon the various communities of dumping upon them large
numbers of Chinese, Portuguese, Japanese and other cheap laborers
is about the same. I have been in about every State in the Union
and observed the results of such immigration there, and I know
very well what it must be in Hawaii. We want no more Chinese,
either on the mainland or in Hawaii. We also want to put the bar-
riers up against the Japanese. There is white labor enough if the
employers will pay living wages." President Gompers said more
in the same vein, indicating his unyielding opposition to any legis-
lation for any part of the country that would furnish a larger sup-
ply of Orientals. He declared that he understood fully the power-
ful forces which are arrayed in support of the Japanese and Chi-
nese. They had realized that when the last Chinese exclusion act
was passed. Secretary Morrison, while discussing the Hawaiian
situation, observed that there would probably be some difficulty in
putting the barriers up against the Japanese, because of existing
treaties.The Commissioner General of Immigration, F. E. Sargent, has
constantly disclaimed any knowledge of the representations made
here by McGuire. It appears that the former Honolulu cabman
did not call at the Department of Commerce, but contented himself
with a long statement to Secretary Morrison. Mr. Sargent has
expressed himself in much more moderate terms regarding the la-
bor supply for Hawaii. He expects to leave here in about three
weeks for his Honolulu trip, having engaged passage from San
Francisco on the steamer that sails June 7.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Secretary Atkinson of Hawaii has not yet arrived in Washing-
ton, but is supposed to be in New York. Nothing has yet been
heard from him here, but considerable mail is awaiting his arrival.
The Department of the Interior has nothing to do with the refund-
ing of the Territorial bonds, as it was stated there today, and ac-
cordingly has had no reason to keep informed of Mr. Atkinson's
movements.Mr. Edward M. Boyd, Secretary of the Hawaiian Promotion
Committee, returned here today. Before his departure he will con-
sult further with Secretary Taft, it is expected, over the arrange-
ments for the latter's visit to Honolulu. Mr. Boyd left this evening
for Pittsburg, Pa., after having secured from Secretary Taft a per-
mit for the Hawaiian Band to go to the coast on the transport leav-
ing September 8. His New England trip was very satisfactory.

AS TO COFFEE DUTY.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw is in favor of putting a duty
on coffee. When I asked him recently if things had come to a pass
where he regarded tariff legislation by the Congress at its next
session imperative, he replied:

"If you ask me whether revenue legislation is imperative I

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LADIES' NIGHT GOWNS.....	50c " "
LADIES' CHEMISES.....	40c " "
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LADIES' CORSET COVERS.....	25c " "

For further conviction see window display.

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that it is a positive aid to digestion and a builder of mental and
physical strength. A single order of a case will convince you
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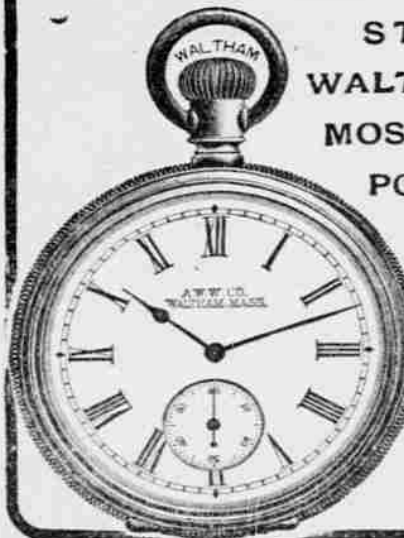
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shall answer yes." Various methods of raising revenue were men-
tioned and after quite a conversation the Secretary added:"There is one way we could raise all the necessary revenue and
no man in the United States would feel it, or rather but a few men
would feel it. Put a higher tax on every barrel of beer. We could
raise as much as \$200,000,000 a year without it becoming a burden
upon the people."

"But you would lose the saloon vote," was suggested.

"I am not talking about votes we would lose; I am talking
about the statesmanship of the situation," the Secretary replied.
"Then we could raise a large sum by putting a duty on coffee. We
could insert a provision exempting the coffee of the Philippines,
Porto Rico and Hawaii from this import duty. That would be en-
couraging the industry in those islands. Such a law would force the
Brazilians to repeal their export duty on coffee, which the consum-
ers in this country now have to pay. We should be able to buy
coffee at just as low prices as now, and, furthermore, could protect
and encourage the industry in the islands under our flag."The matter of laying a duty on coffee may be further discussed
before the next session of Congress is far advanced, but it is re-
garded as more probable that Congress will raise the desired reve-
nue from increasing the tax on beer.Patents have been granted to Herman A. Peiler of Koloa, Ha-
waii, for a dumping car, and to Henry P. Baldwin of Puunene, Ha-
waii, on a device for cleaning impure and viscous solutions.

ERNEST G. WALKER.